



Editor: J. M. THAYER. Associate: J. N. SILVERTHORN.

Unconditional Union Ticket.

Election, Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State, WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph. Auditor of State, ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo. Treasurer of State, JONATHAN S. HARVEY, of Clarke. Attorney General, DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam. Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOHN L. MORRISON, of Washington. Reporter Supreme Court, WILLIAM S. SMITH, of Adams.

For Representative in Congress.

For Congressional District, ALVAH JOHNSON, of Warrick.

For State Senator.

From TERRY and VANDERBURGH COUNTIES, Enoch R. JAMES, of Posey.

For Joint Representative.

From TERRY and VANDERBURGH COUNTIES, SAMUEL ORR.

For Representative.

From VANDERBURGH COUNTY, JOHN INGLE, Jr.

Public Speaking.

The Union candidates will meet their fellow-citizens of Vanderburgh county at the following times and places. Let everybody turn out, as there will be matters of great interest to talk about:

Perry Township—At Adam Huffman's, Mt. Vernon road, Friday, Oct. 3, at 7 p. m.

Centre Township—At Peter Bohn's, Stringtown, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m.

Scott Township—At Ingle's School House, Monday, Oct. 6, at 7 p. m.

German Township—At Geo. Damm's, Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 7 p. m.

Knight Township—At Terry's School House, Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 7 p. m.

Armstrong Township—At Adam Schmidt's, at the Cross Roads, Thursday, Oct. 9, at 7 p. m.

Scott Township—Hilliard's Meeting House, Friday, Oct. 10, at 7 p. m.

Union Township—At the Ferry School House, opposite Henderson, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 7 p. m.

Oct 2-dwtd

ALVAH JOHNSON will close the campaign by a speech at Noble's Chapel, in Gibson county, (near the crossing of the P. & W. and Boonville and Warren roads), on Monday, October 13, at 1 p. m. Will the friends of the Union in that neighborhood please spread the word.

Oct 2-dwtd

Messrs. FINCH, REITZ and GARVIN, the people want to know whether you will under any circumstances withdraw, vote for Jesse D. Bright for United States Senator, in case any or all of you should be elected to the State Legislature? Gentlemen, your silence on this important subject, can only be construed one way.

The Franking Privilege.

We furnish our readers, this morning, with another chapter of Judge Law's Congressional Record. We proved yesterday that the honorable Judge, in his anxiety, to economize, opposed increasing the pay of soldiers in the ranks, while he introduced and succeeded in crowding through the House a bill increasing the perquisites of the officers.

Perhaps no single privilege enjoyed by members of Congress has become more distasteful to the people than the Franking Privilege. It has always been the design to make the Post Office Department self-supporting. In England the postal service not only pays its own way, but also earns a large revenue in addition.

This, too, when the postage rates are lower than those in force in this country. Under the system which has been in operation for several years past, our Postal service can never be self-supporting because it is compelled to do a large amount of work for Congressmen, for which it receives nothing.

To enable the Post Office Department to pay its own way, and thereby relieve the treasury from the necessity of making up a large deficiency every year, a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress to abolish the Franking Privilege. Judge Law voted against the bill at every point and in every form. He was opposed, in this instance, to economizing. He was in favor of keeping the expenses up to the highest possible limits.

Since the adjournment of Congress, our mails have been loaded with documents, under the frank of John Law. They have come by the ton. Oftentimes the whole vestibule of the postoffice in this city was crowded with them, and the government was compelled to hire extra drays to haul them from the depot. What was the character of these documents? They were large numbers of them, vouchers, speech proving the Government was bankrupt. What a reputable business was this! A member of Congress compelling the Government to pay for the transportation of speeches which asserted that it was bankrupt—has neither money or credit to pay with.

Mr. Colfax said he went "for the total

abolition of the whole system, and thus to break up this long-standing abuse under which the whole people are taxed for the benefit of a part." Judge Law preferred the whole people should be taxed for the benefit of a part; and yet he has the effrontery to prate about high taxes, while forcing the people to pay for the circulation of documents trying to prove that they have no Government—that the one they regard as such is only a miserable abolition, bankrupt concern!

We have not time nor space to comment on all the votes pointed out in the Judge's Record. We ask the people to read it and make their own conclusions.

By Whose Authority?

MR. EDITOR:—I observe, under your head of "Announcements," you say, "We are authorized to announce Thomas E. Garvin as an unconditional Union candidate for Representative of Vanderburgh county, at the October election."

Now I don't wish to intrude, but I must take the liberty of asking where you got your authority for that announcement. You must pardon me for saying I am sure you could not have got it from Mr. Garvin. For I know he not only said, as you stated, that "he did not know what mean thing he had been guilty of that he should get the nomination of the Babytown Convention," but he felt it. He considered himself disgraced by the nomination, and was heartily ashamed of it. Inasmuch that, for weeks, he denied to every decent man he met that he had anything to do with the dirty affair, and declared he would not be a candidate upon any such nomination. This can be proved, if desired, by a host of witnesses.

Judge my surprise then to find, upon my return home after an absence of a fortnight, that you "are authorized to announce Thomas E. Garvin," &c. Why even yet I am told, that invariably in the morning he protests, if accosted, that he is no candidate, and that it is only late in the evening, after a day of ardent study of the platform of his new party, that he can bring himself to the level of acknowledging himself the candidate of such a set of—"most excellent citizens."

As those you named as figuring at the Babytown convention. Set of S—rap

—most excellent citizens," as those you named as figuring at the Babytown Convention.

Has Mr. Garvin been misrepresented to you by an "enemy" of this sort, or by some pretended friend. "I pray you answer me."

FOSCO.

We were authorized to make the announcement of Mr. Garvin, as also that of Messrs. Finch and Reitz, by Ben. Strixson, Esq., who brought in the notices and paid us our usual charges in such cases. We publish them in good faith, and if there is any mistake about the matter we are not responsible for it.

We are aware that Mr. Garvin denied strenuously for some time after the announcement of the Babytown convention, that he was a candidate, and we supposed he was not a candidate until Mr. Stinson informed us that he was. Under the impression that Mr. Stinson knew better than Mr. Garvin himself concerning the matter, we unhesitatingly inserted the notices.

Dismissal of Major Key.

Major Jno. J. Key, Aid on Halleck's staff, just dismissed by the President for expressing disloyal sentiments, is a brother to Col. Thomas M. Key, Judge Advocate on McClellan's personal staff, both natives of Kentucky. The precise offense for which Key is dismissed is understood to be the remark that we could easily have annihilated the rebel army at Antietam but that it was not thought best to humiliate the South by a defeat so overwhelming and galling as to prevent the future reconstruction of the Union upon terms equitable to both sections.

This remark was reported to Secretary C. B. Smith, who is understood to have called the President's attention to it. In the West he was Provost Marshal General of the Department, and thus at Pittsburg Landing and Corinth was charged with the duty of examining prisoners and deserters from the rebel army. He was the chief mover there in the war on the newspaper correspondents.

Wash. Cor. Chu. Gaz.

There is yet hope for the Republic! It is surprising that a man of Major Key's known secession sympathies should ever have obtained the commission which he has dishonored, and of which he has so justly been deprived. It is absolutely astonishing that he should so long have been assigned by Gen. Halleck to most important duties. At Corinth he was appointed by Gen. Halleck to sit in judgment upon correspondents and other people's loyalty with power to drive them from the Union camps. Perhaps Major Key thought it would not do to "annihilate the rebel army at Corinth for fear a defeat so overwhelming might humiliate the South and prevent the future reconstruction of the Union upon terms equitable to both sections." Can't the Cannelton Reporter make a martyr out of the Major and send him to Congress?

Mr. E. R. James, candidate for State Senator from the counties of Vanderburgh and Posey, was in the city last night, on his way from Indianapolis. He looks very much like the next Senator from this district.

Gen. Grant has removed his headquarters from Corinth to Jackson.

Ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery were reviewed at Indianapolis on Wednesday.

THE HORSE SALE AT HENDERSON.

Availing ourselves of the courtesy of Capt. Siewmacker of the D. B. Campbell, we took a trip on his fine little boat to Henderson, yesterday, to witness the sale of horses by Lieut. Mahan, Post Quartermaster. The trip down was a pleasant one, although the boat was crowded with passengers.

The sale was a spirited one, the bidding lively and the prices obtained unprecedented. Indeed, we doubt if condemned horses ever sold so high. From \$40 to \$75 were obtained for them in lots of five, realizing a very considerable sum of money.

At headquarters we found Lieut. Col. Foster dispensing justice to secess and other violators of order, with his characteristic energy and ability. Col. Foster is admirably adapted to the position that he fills. He grasps the various cases presented to him, and decides them with great promptness and justice.

The most admirable order prevails in the town and vicinity, and were it not for the appearance of blue coats on every street, and the white tents that picture the camp in the suburbs, one would hardly conceive that the place was under martial law.

Procuring horses from Lieutenant Mahan, we took a pleasant ride in company with Lieutenant Ehrman, through and around the city. We visited the camp of the 65th, where we were hospitably entertained by Captain Hornbrook and Lieutenant Butterfield. We also had the pleasure of witnessing the field practice by the artillery, and were highly pleased with the perfection in drill which that branch of the service has attained. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the visit to Henderson was a very pleasant one.

Mr. Cash, of Princeton, Ky., who is in the city desires us to say that it was not the band of the preacher Dimitt who fired into his house, as they had left the place before the firing was done. We did not mean to say that his hand did the cowardly and fiendish act.

We meant by the word "they," used in the paragraph, some of the rebels who have been prowling around in that vicinity. We would not do even the hypocritical, preaching traitor injustice, as his soul is already deep enough steeped in guilt.

No one can contemplate the extensive and daily increasing retail business of our city without feelings of just pride at the evidences of substantial and permanent improvement in its commercial interests.

But this would seem but natural, and only in keeping with the necessary results of cause and effect, when we consider the large and desirable stock of goods now being offered for sale. And "while upon this topic" we would call attention to the new, complete, and ample variety of Boots, Shoes, and Hats, to be found at TURNER'S, (the old stand of Read & Lawrence), No. 15 Main street.

NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AT ANCHOR OPPOSITE HELENA, ARK., September 24, 1862.

A trip with one of those caravans crossing the dreary deserts of Africa, or a cruise in tropical seas, where you are becalmed so often, can scarcely be more tiresome and uninteresting than a trip to the "Sunny South" by our great national artery—the Mississippi River—at this present time. The Mississippi bottoms below the mouth of the Ohio, never remarkable for beauty of scenery, with the exception of Chalk and Iron Banks, the Chickasaw Bluffs and Walnut Hills, present a dead level, a flat surface to the eye, the monotony of which formerly was somewhat relieved by evidences of civilization, one of the most important, commerce being represented by innumerable vessels and water craft; but Mars, the God who reigns with fire and sword, has driven out the peaceable worker with his train of attendants, and desolation, poverty and privations have followed in his wake; the great river and its banks are deserted; not even a canoe is to be met with upon its surface below Helena, and the plantations, with few exceptions, are deserted by all but negroes. Napoleon, the only town of note between Helena and Vicksburg, with its six or seven blocks of frame houses fronting on the river, is entirely shut up; a half dozen white men were all that could be seen. A little village on the Mississippi shore, opposite the mouth of the Arkansas, called Prentiss, was last Thursday burnt and destroyed by our forces. It seems skulking guerrillas fired into the town from the West, sailing under a flag of truce as convoy to the last or third prisoner fleet. The town thereupon returned to Helena, or Oldtown, after reinforcements, and with a land force of some two thousand, made an attack upon Prentiss, when it was found, instead of guerrillas, that pickets of about 2,000 Mississippi troops had been the violators of the flag of truce; our boys whaled them and then burned their town and a house on an adjoining plantation; also a house behind Island 66, near a landing called Bolivar, Yazoo county, Miss.

Our fleet, (the second one that left Cairo), has not been interfered with by guerrillas so far. It consists of nine transports under convoy of the gunboat "Lexington," and ram "Lioness." My cargo consisted of about one thousand prisoners and guard, and the total of our fleet went up between six and seven thousand butternuts. We left Cairo on the 8th of this month, and on this, the 24th, are no further on our return than Helena. Add to this the fact that ten days previous to the day of departure from Cairo I received my load and lay with them anchored off Cairo awaiting the arrival and shipping of all the other prisoners laying lazily upon the bosom of a calm, glassy river, under the reflection of the scorching rays of a hot sun, you can well imagine the "situation" among such a mass of not over cleanly humanity, sweating, fuming and sweltering. Sir John Fallstaff's sufferings "when in the Merry Wives of Windsor," he was stowed away by Mrs. Page in the back basket amongst "greasy smocks, frocks, and dirty napkins," was nothing to what we endured. The prisoners having become, while at our camp, accustomed to a severe discipline, behaved remarkably well on all the boats, and what, with plenty of good, fat bacon, and other grub, and the false hope of obtaining at least thirty days furlough when they should get down into Dixie, were in very good humor, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the boats. Delusive hope I say? Yes, for the first greeting from their friends on shore connected with the business of exchange was: Well, boys, you will be organized at once and reported to Gen. Tighman, at Jackson, for service. A great many of them are tired of the war, but did not take the oath when they had a chance. Had they done so they, of course, would have exiled themselves from their homes, which, however, they will not be permitted to visit even now.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 18th inst., contains an order subjecting every one between the ages of 18 and 45, to conscription. Employers in the Quartermasters, commissary or hospital departments, resigned officers, discharged soldiers and all citizens of states in part or in whole, in possession of the enemy, are commanded to report for enrollment immediately. The same paper contains the following advertisement:

"A substitute can be had for the war for \$5,000. Address J. Collins, Gardenville, Jasper Co., Mississippi.

The day upon which the paper was published was by appointment of Jeff Davis a day of prayer, for successes gained in the east. The rebels boast of having strengthened their shore batteries at Vicksburg so that they are unsurpassable by water. They would not let us go below the point, and we consequently saw nothing of the town.

The canal, as dug by Gen. Williams, will hardly be of any profit to us. The upper mouth or head of it is too high up in the bend, close up under a point where there is an eddy. Farther down in the bend, when the water is thrown hard in against the bank; the point of the bar opposite would certainly have been the proper place. The canal now looks like a little ditch, its bottom 30 or 40 feet above the surface of the water. When it was completed, the water then being still high enough, I am told stern-wheel boats tried to throw water into it with their wheels, but the natural draft was not there.

Vicksburg is well supplied with ice, but everything else is scarce and dear. Flour \$50 per barrel, bacon 75 cts. per pound, coffee \$1, whiskey from \$10 to \$20 per gallon, shoes and boots from \$12 to \$25 per pair. People along the shore everywhere are entirely destitute of the most essential necessities, such as salt, flour, coffee, bacon, &c. A few miles below the mouth of White River, in Arkansas, we wooded at old man Alexander's. We told him as we were under a flag of truce, we would pay him for his wood, he said: "P—d—n you, pay! I have got plenty of money, but what good does it do me. Give me something to eat; if Hindman did hang a man down near Napoleon, for buying a barrel of flour for you Yankees, I am going to risk it, as I have nothing but corn and water melons."

We therefore swapped him coffee, bacon, flour and salt for his wood, and before the sun had sunk below the horizon, the old man was quite mellow, and he had a little stiff drink, right enough on the long deprived tongue-foot to which the boys treated him to make a set speech, in which he took real Kentucky armed neutrality and non-intervention ground, and swore against Seward, Hale, Sumner, and Jeff Davis—said that the Democratic party had ruined this country, and that Henry Clay was the best man that ever lived; and that in his opinion Clay was even a little ahead of Jesus Christ.

The previous evening at a wood-pile in Shirtiland Bend, where the owner had deserted his place, a number of us went out some half mile, to gather muscatine grapes, which grow there in great abundance. Scarcely had we commenced gathering, being surrounded by thick underbrush, when bang, went some guns close to us in the brush, and presently a volley, when you ought to have seen us scamper. One of the guards dropped himself out of a tree some thirty feet high, like a ripe peach, picked himself up and followed the balance of us to the river. Upon arriving on the bank, we found that the commanding officer had sent out a company of his men to fire and score the boys back to the river, in which some succeeded completely.

I am sorry to say that we violated our flag of truce, and it caused us all some apprehension. My boat and the Adriatic were partly laden with forage for the army at Helena, and we should therefore not have hoisted the white flag until after discharging said forage; and moreover I do not consider that we were in the enemy's country until after leaving Helena, but instead we received orders from flag officer Davis, when near New Madrid, to raise the white flag, and did so. The rebels also accused us of having taken on board one or two runaway negroes. At the head of Milliken's bend, opposite Islands 101 and 102, on the Louisiana shore, we had seen a battery coming down, and were apprehensive returning, they would fire into me and the other boat at least. Our boilers were unprotected, and consequently in great danger from explosion. As I had but one pilot, and a man who, before the fall of Memphis had been piloting for the Confederacy, I thought it best to stay in the pilot house, in case the pilot was hit by a shot, or possible treachery in running the boat too close into range, that in an emergency I could take the wheel. I had armed myself with my Smith & Wesson's six-shooter; our mutual friend, and second in command, F. took the roof, and the mate was where he could assist me if necessary, but all our precaution was for naught, as the cannon had evidently been removed and no men were visible. At Lake Providence there were about 100 guerrillas, but they made no demonstrations.

The river is low, and snags in some bends as thick as "chawed chestnuts."

We only ran in daylight and anchored upon some bar at night; rather a slow but safe way of traveling. In fact a flag of truce would be of no avail at night, as it could not be seen.

Helena is as it has been for the last three months. The fort is nearly completed. A great portion of the army shakes with the ague, or is afflicted with a small type of fever. Our friends, Capt. Well, Walker and Lieut. John J. Well, (legs John) who both called on me when I landed, are in excellent health. Col. Baker and his son, the Lieut., are also well, so are Major Forth, R. Casselberry and Governor Moore. Quartermaster Bingham is sick but well taken care of at a private house in town.

I, with several other boats, are ordered by Gen. Steele to remain here—so move to be made soon I guess.

Yours, A. L.

Indiana Conference Appointments.

Indianapolis District—J. Hill, P. E.

Indianapolis—

Westinghouse, S. T. Gillet.

West Indianapolis and Mooresville, J. R. Williams.

Bellevue, J. S. Woods.

Monrovia, Wm. Meginnis.

Mooreville circuit, W. M. Zaring.

Waverly, A. Beck.

Martinsville, S. B. Sutton.

Mogantown, J. H. Clippenger.

Williamsburg, H. S. Talbot.

Jonesville, W. W. Randall.

Houston, J. S. Collins.

Clousville, J. W. Asbury.

Bloomington, N. P. Heath.

Stanford, L. D. Jay.

Bloomington circuit, to be supplied.

J. C. Smith, Agent of the Western Seaman's Friend Society.

H. B. Hibben, S. W. McNaughten, and John Kiger, Chaplains in the Army.

Cyrus Nutt, President of Indiana University, and member of Bloomington quarterly conference.

Greencastle—J. H. Noble, P. E.

Greencastle, J. M. Green.

Putnamville, J. B. Hamilton.

Gosport, W. S. Carter.

Ellettsville, T. J. Jones.

Spencer, J. H. Ketcham.

Lancaster, to be supplied.

Point Commerce and Worthington, L. L. Welker.

Bowling Green, Y. B. Meredith.

Brazil, G. W. Bower.

Highland, W. P. Coffin.

Princeton, J. P. McCann.

Coryville, to be supplied.

Sullivan, W. M. Heister.

Grayville, O. A. Barnett.

Cloverdale, to be supplied.

Linton, J. E. Allison.

New Lebanon, L. E. Kemp.

E. Gaskins, M. C. Hobbs, Hiram Gilmore, and J. J. Hight, Chaplains in the Army.

Evansville District—A. Fellows, P. E.

Evansville—

Locust street, B. F. Rawlins.

Ingleside, L. M. Walters.

Mount Vernon station, J. Wharton.

Mount Vernon circuit, R. B. Spencer.

New Harmony and Poseyville, to be supplied.

Owensville, Geo. W. Derment.

Blue Grass, N. M. Patterson.

Patoka, A. L. Downey.

Vincennes, W. C. Smith.

Spauldingville, Thos. Alexander.

Carlisle, J. Walls.

Bruceville, J. Tansey.

Edwardsport, to be supplied.

Rockport District—George W. Walker, Presiding Elder.

Rockport station, H. O. Chapman.

Rockport circuit, W. H. Grim.

Boonville and Yankeeetown, B. F. Newland.

Newburg, J. L. Walker.

Center, W. W. Pratt.

Linnville and Francisco, J. M. Hillard.

Taylorville, to be supplied.

Petersburg, D. M. Ravenscroft.

Winslow, D. M. Smith.

Hayville, N. E. Boring.

Greenville and Elizabeth, A. Long.

Grandview, L. Jones.

Camelton and Troy, to be supplied.

Rome, E. Hawes.

F. A. Hearing and J. F. St. Clair, Chaplains in the Army.

New Albany District—D. McIntyre, Presiding Elder.

New Albany—

Wesley Chapel, H. Hays.

Centenary, R. L. Cushman.

Roberts Chapel and McKendree, A. J. Clark.

New Albany circuit, R. F. Torr.

Salem, C. Cross.

New Philadelphia, B. Carter.

Chestnut Hill, W. P. Armstrong.

Livonia, J. H. Leonard.

Greenville, H. B. Naylor.

Lanesville, P. St. Clair.

Corydon, W. H. Cornelius.

Elizabeth, F. A. Hucherson.

Leavenworth, R. W. Patterson.

Fredericksburg, L. Johnson.

Hardsburg, J. Bruner.

W. V. Daniel, chaplain in New Albany Hospitals, and L. M. Hancock, and L. E. Carson, Chaplains in the Army.

Michigan District—J. N. Thompson, P. E.

Orleans and Mitchell, J. W. Julian.

Leesville, J. F. Fish.

Brownstown, E. Walker.